UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/872,686	05/31/2001	G. Eric Engstrom	109911-130412	2508

			EXAMINER
25943	7590	02/16/2006	TRUONG, CAM Y T

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2162	

DATE MAILED: 02/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/872,686	ENGSTROM, G. ERIC
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Cam Y T. Truong	2162	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 November 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-5,7-17 and 29-32* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-5,7-17 and 29-32* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date *9/21/2001*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Applicant's election of group I (claims 1-5, 7-17 and 29-32) in the reply filed on

11/14/2006 is acknowledge. Since applicant did not provide any argument about

restriction. Thus, Applicant's election of group I is treated as without traverse. The

requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claims 1-5, 7-17 and 29-32 are pending in this Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 29-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112,

second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly

claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claimed limitation

"and/or" in claim 1, line 4 on page 2; claim 2, line 2 on page 2; claim 4, line 4-8 on page

2; in claim 5, page 3, line 2; in claim 8, page 3, line 3-8; in claim 9, page 3, line 2; in

claim 11, page 3, line 2; in claim 12, page 4, line 3; in claim 13, page 4, lines 4-6; in

claim 14, lines 4-5, page 4; in claim 16, page 4, line 4; in claim 29, lines 6-10, page 7, in

claim 30, page 8, line 2; in claim 31, page 8, lines 5-9; in claim 32, page 8, line 1, is

unclear whether applicant want to point out.

Claim Objections

3.   Claim 11 is objected to because of the following informalities: On page 3, line 2,

the word "use" should be written "user". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1-5, 8-17, 29-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Vincent (US 4881179) in view of Barnett et al (or hereinafter

"Barnett") (US 6369840).

As to claim 1, Vincent teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving an input for a first of a plurality of time-periods of a first party's

calendar from a second party" as receiving a non-owner or a user first enters the start

time and end times of the event being calendared into columns 47 and 48 of a owner's

L.M. The owner L.M is represented as a first party. The non-owner is represented as a

second party (col. 9, lines 30-32; col. 10, lines 22-30),

"the first and second parties being different parties" as the non-owner or a user

and the owner are being different owners (col. 9, lines 30-32; col. 10, lines 22-30),

"having a plurality of access privileges for the time-periods of the first party's

calendar" as having a plurality of access levels for periods of the owner's calendar (col.

53-67; col. 10, lines 1-15);

"processing said received input in accordance with the access privilege of the

second party's associated group affiliation and/or user type for the first time period" as a

non-owner who has requested a view of the day calendar of L.M. User that was shown

in figs. 4A and 4B. The requesting non-owner has an access level of 3 so that all time

periods having calendared events are shown and all descriptions except secret and

personal are displayed. The above information shows that the system process user's

input. The non-owner is not associated with group affiliation and/or user time (col. 53-

67; col. 10, lines 1-15).

Vincent does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "second party's associated

group affiliation and/or user type; the second party being associated with a group

affiliation and/or a user type, and the group affiliation and/or user type".

Barnett teaches a user can set up a group calendar, specifying the members in

the group, where every group member can access the calendar and make changes to it.

Different levels of access can be specified for different member members of the group

(col. 2, lines 61-64).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Barnett's teaching of a user can set up a group

calendar, specifying the members in the group, where every group member can access

the calendar and make changes to it. Different levels of access can be specified for

different member members of the group to Vincent's system in order to allow a user to

share selected calendar information with other users of a group in a security level

access.

As to claim 2, Vincent and Barnett teaches the claimed limitation subject matter 1, Barnett further teaches the claimed limitation "defining, before said receiving, the access privileges of the group affiliation and/or user type, for the plurality of time-periods of said calendar" as a user can set up a group calendar, specifying the members in the group, where every group member can access the calendar and make changes to it. Different levels of access can be specified for different member members of the group (col. 2, lines 61-64).

As to claim 3, Vincent teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the access privileges include a first access privilege with an ability to read data of said first time-slot, and an ability to write data into the first time-slot" as (figs. 4A and 5).

As to claim 4, Vincent teaches the claimed limitations:

"receiving a request for calendar entry or entries for a first of a plurality of time-periods of a first party's calendar, wherein the request is submitted by a second party associated with a group affiliation and/or a user type" as a non-owner who has requested a view of the day calendar of L.M. User that was shown in figs. 4A and 4B. The requesting non-owner has an access level of 3 so that all time periods having calendared events are shown and all descriptions except secret and personal are displayed. The above information shows that the system process user's input. The non-owner is not associated with group affiliation and/or user time (col. 53-67; col. 10, lines 1-15),

"the first and second parties being different parties" as non-owner is different

from the calendar's owner (col. 10, lines 20-30) and

" and/or user type having a plurality of access privileges for the plurality of time-

periods of the first party's calendar" as non-owner such as administrative assistant or

secretary having a plurality of access levels to a owner calendar for the plurality of time-

periods of the owner's calendar (col. 9, lines 53-67; col. 10, lines 20-38),

"selectively providing calendar entry or entries for the first time-period, in

accordance with the access privilege of the group affiliation and/or user type for the

first time period" as providing calendar entry for the start time and end time in

accordance with access level of 3 of a non-owner. This owner can be secretary or

administrative assistant. This providing is accordance with the access privilege of a

user type such as secretary or administrative assistant type and not accordance with

the access privilege of (col. 10, lines 20-38).

Vincent does not explilicity teach the claimed limitation "group affiliation". Barnett

teaches a user can set up a group calendar, specifying the members in the group,

where every group member can access the calendar and make changes to it. Different

levels of access can be specified for different member members of the group (col. 2,

lines 61-64).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Barnett's teaching of a user can set up a group

calendar, specifying the members in the group, where every group member can access

the calendar and make changes to it. Different levels of access can be specified for

different member members of the group to Vincent's system in order to allow a user to

share selected calendar information with other users of a group in a security level

access.

As to claim 5, Vincent teaches the claimed limitation "defining, before said

receiving, the access privileges of the group affiliation and/or user type, for the time-

periods of said calendar" as displaying to a non-owner who has requested a view of the

day calendar of LM. The requesting non-owner has an access level of 3 so that all time

periods having calendared events are shown and all descriptions except secret and

personal are displayed. The calendar owner allow a specified person to have access to

his calendar at a specified security level which may be different that the general access

level that has been assigned to that person by the system. This function allows a

calendar owner to grant access to his calendar to an administrative assistant or

secretary. The above information shows that the system defines time periods of the

calendar. The system does not define the access privileges of the group affiliation (col.

10, lines 20-40).

Vincent does not explilicity teach the claimed limitation "group affiliation". Barnett

teaches a user can set up a group calendar, specifying the members in the group,

where every group member can access the calendar and make changes to it. Different

levels of access can be specified for different member members of the group (col. 2,

lines 61-64).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Barnett's teaching of a user can set up a group

calendar, specifying the members in the group, where every group member can access

the calendar and make changes to it. Different levels of access can be specified for

different member members of the group to Vincent's system in order to allow a user to

share selected calendar information with other users of a group in a security level

access.

As to claim 8, Vincent teaches the claimed limitations:

"designating by a computer system a plurality of access privileges to a plurality

of time-periods of a first user's calendar for a user group and/or user type" as

designated a plurality of access levels to a plurality of time periods of a owner's

calendar for an administrative assistant type and not for a user group (col. 9, lines 52-

67; col. 10, lines 1-10),

"granting and/or denying access by the computer system to a first of the

plurality of time-periods to said second user in accordance with the access privilege

for the first time-period of the user group and/or type determined for said second user"

as grant access to a owner's calendar of the plurality of time-periods in accordance with

access level 3 for the start time period of user type and not the user group (col. 10, lines

20-40).

Vincent does not explicitly teach the claimed limitations "user group; determining

by said computer system that a second user being a member of said user group and/or

type". Barnett teaches a user can set up a group calendar, specifying the members in

the group, where every group member can access the calendar and make changes to it.

Different levels of access can be specified for different member members of the group

(col. 2, lines 61-64).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Barnett's teaching of a user can set up a group

calendar, specifying the members in the group, where every group member can access

the calendar and make changes to it. Different levels of access can be specified for

different member members of the group to Vincent's system in order to allow a user to

share selected calendar information with other users of a group in a security level

access.

As to claim 9, Vincent does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein

said second user has a user identification identifiable to the user group and/or type".

Barnett teaches a user may elect to login at this point by providing input specifying a

login identifier and password. This allows system 100 to retrieve user-specific

information, by reference to a record stored in database 104 of the system. If the user

has not used the system before, he or she is prompted to sign up in 302, by selecting

a login identifier and password for future reference. A new record is created and

stored for the user. The user is also given the option of signing up in a group using the

group sign-up page 304, which allows the user to share his or her calendar with other members of selected groups. Page 303 contains a description of groups and their operation (col. 7, lines 45-67).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Barnett's teaching of a user may elect to login at this point by providing input specifying a login identifier and password. This allows system 100 to retrieve user-specific information, by reference to a record stored in database 104 of the system. If the user has not used the system before, he or she is prompted to sign up in 302, by selecting a login identifier and password for future reference. A new record is created and stored for the user. The user is also given the option of signing up in a group using the group sign-up page 304, which allows the user to share his or her calendar with other members of selected groups. Page 303 contains a description of groups and their operation to Vincent's system in order to allow a non-owner to access a owner's calendar for update owner's calendar.

As to claim 10, Vincent does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "reading into said computer system said second user's user identification and said access privileges". Barnett teaches a user may elect to login at this point by providing input specifying a login identifier and password. This allows system 100 to retrieve user-specific information, by reference to a record stored in database 104 of the system. If the user has not used the system before, he or she is prompted to sign up in 302, by selecting a login identifier and password for future reference. A new record is created

and stored for the user. The user is also given the option of signing up in a group

using the group sign-up page 304, which allows the user to share his or her calendar

with other members of selected groups. Different access can assign to different

member of group. Page 303 contains a description of groups and their operation (col.

7, lines 45-67; col. 2, lines 60-65).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Barnett's teaching of a user may elect to login at this

point by providing input specifying a login identifier and password. This allows system

100 to retrieve user-specific information, by reference to a record stored in database

104 of the system. If the user has not used the system before, he or she is prompted to

sign up in 302, by selecting a login identifier and password for future reference. A new

record is created and stored for the user. The user is also given the option of signing

up in a group using the group sign-up page 304, which allows the user to share his or

her calendar with other members of selected groups. Page 303 contains a description

of groups and their operation to Vincent's system in order to allow a non-owner to

access a owner's calendar for update owner's calendar.

As to claim 11, Vincent teaches the claimed limitation "including the

computer 'system facilitating said first user in providing said use group and/or type,

and said access privileges" as providing a plurality of access levels to a plurality

of time periods of a owner's calendar for an administrative assistant type and not for a

user group (fig. 5, col. 9, lines 52-67; col. 10, lines 1-10).

Vincent does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "user group".

Barnett teaches a user can set up a group calendar, specifying the members in

the group, where every group member can access the calendar and make changes to it.

Different levels of access can be specified for different member members of the group

(col. 2, lines 61-64).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Barnett's teaching of a user can set up a group

calendar, specifying the members in the group, where every group member can access

the calendar and make changes to it. Different levels of access can be specified for

different member members of the group to Vincent's system in order to allow a user to

share selected calendar information with other users of a group in a security level

access.

As to claim 13, Vincent teaches the claimed limitation

"facilitating the second user in inputting data into the first time-

period, the user group and/type having an access privilege to the first time-period

including an ability to write data into the first time period" as receiving a non-owner or a

user first enters the start time and end times of the event being calendared into columns

47 and 48 of a owner's L.M. The owner L.M is represented as a first party. The non-

owner is represented as a second party. The above information shows that the user

(not user group) having an access privilege to write data into the start time period (col.

9, lines 30-32; col. 10, lines 22-30).

Barnett teaches a user can set up a group calendar, specifying the members in the group, where every group member can access the calendar and make changes to it. Different levels of access can be specified for different member members of the group (col. 2, lines 61-64).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Barnett's teaching of a user can set up a group calendar, specifying the members in the group, where every group member can access the calendar and make changes to it. Different levels of access can be specified for different member members of the group to Vincent's system in order to allow a user to share selected calendar information with other users of a group in a security level access.

As to claim 13, Vincent teaches the claimed limitation "wherein said calendar includes an event that spans the first and at least a second time-period, and the method further comprises said computer system omitting descriptive data of said event when said second user accesses said first time period, if said user group and/or type does not has read access to all of said at least a second time-period, even if said user group and/or type has read access to said first time-period" as (figs. 4A-5).

As to claim 14, Vincent does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation " including the computer system facilitating the second user in editing data for- the first time-period, creating an event record for the first time-period, inserting data into the first time-period,

deleting data from the first time-period, and/or deleting an event record from the first

time-period in accordance with the user group and/or type's access privilege for the first

time-period". Barnett teaches the user can select individual event categories and/or

subdivisions for display in Favorite Events pages 313-315. Selecting an event category

in this manner is referred to as "subscribing" to the event category. Favorite Events

pages 313-315 display selected events in either a Day View 313, a Week View

314, or a Month View 315. Pages 313-315 allow a user to select individual

events from the selected categories, to be added to the personal calendar. The

user can also access an Edit Favorites page 316 which allows him or her to add

or remove categories and/or subdivisions from display in favorite Events pages

313-315. The user can set up a group calendar, specifying the members in the group,

where every group member can access the calendar and make changes to it. Different

levels of access can be specified for different members of the group. The user can

also import events from other users' calendars. In addition, purchases of products,

services, or tickets can be effected using links associated with displayed

events (col. 2, lines 55-67; col. 8, lines 30-40).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Barnett's teaching of the user can select individual

event categories and/or subdivisions for display in Favorite Events pages 313-315.

Selecting an event category in this manner is referred to as "subscribing" to the event

category. Favorite Events pages 313-315 display selected events in either a Day View

313, a Week View 314, or a Month View 315. Pages 313-315 allow a user to select

individual events from the selected categories, to be added to the personal calendar.
The user can also access an Edit Favorites page 316 which allows him or her to add
or remove categories and/or subdivisions from display in favorite Events pages
313-315. The user can set up a group calendar, specifying the members in the group,
where every group member can access the calendar and make changes to it. Different
levels of access can be specified for different members of the group. The user can
also import events from other users' calendars. In addition, purchases of products,
services, or tickets can be effected using links associated with displayed
events to Vincent's system in order to allow a user to specify categories of events, to
view events belonging to the specified categories from outside sources, and to add
selected events from the outside sources to a personal calendar.

As to claim 15, Vincent does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein
first time-period includes a time-period of one specific date, a corresponding time-period
on each of a number of week days of a week, or a corresponding time-period on each of
a week day of a number of weeks". Barnett teaches time period includes a time period
of a date corresponding to a number week days of a week (figs. 9 & 13).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time
the invention was made to apply Vincent's teaching of time period includes a time
period of a date corresponding to a number week days of a week to Vincent's system in
order to provide a improve method of scheduling meetings which permits an operator to
select desired times, dates and attendees correctly.

As to claim 16, Vincent does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "including

the computer system facilitating the second user in categorizing a meeting, categorizing

an appointment, categorizing a reminder, categorizing an event, categorizing an

anniversary, categorizing a family event, categorizing a school meeting, and/or

categorizing a social event for said first user's calendar". Barnett teaches categorizing a

meeting, an event in calendar of another user as shown in fig. 13. The above

information shows it would has been obvious to categorizing different type of events

such as school meeting, family event or anniversary (figs. 11-14).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Barnett's teaching of categorizing a meeting, an event

in calendar of another user to Vincent's system in order to provide a improve method of

scheduling meetings which permits an operator to select desired times, dates and

attendees correctly.

As to claim 17, Vincent teaches the claimed limitation "wherein granting and/or

denying access is further based on an event type of an event to be read from or written

into said first time-period by said second user" as (col. 10, lines 40-60).

As to claim 29, Vincent teaches the claimed limitations:

"computer readable medium" as removable storage (col. 6, lines 20-30);

"storage medium" as disk (col. 6, lines 20-25); and

a number of programming instructions stored in the storage medium, and

designed to program an apparatus" as (col. 6, lines 20-35) "to enable the apparatus to

designated a plurality of access privileges to a plurality of time-periods of a first user's

calendar for a user group and/or user type" as designated a plurality of access levels to

a plurality of time periods of a owner's calendar for an administrative assistant type and

not for a user group (col. 9, lines 52-67; col. 10, lines 1-10),

"grant and/or deny access to a first of the plurality of time-periods to said second

user in accordance with the access privilege for the first time-period of the user group

and/or type determined for said second user" as grant access to a owner's calendar of

the plurality of time-periods in accordance with access level 3 for the start time period of

user type and not the user group (col. 10, lines 20-40).

Vincent does not explicitly the claimed limitation "user group, " that a second user

being a member of said user group and/or type". Barnett teaches a user can set up a

group calendar, specifying the members in the group, where every group member can

access the calendar and make changes to it. Different levels of access can be specified

for different member members of the group (col. 2, lines 61-64).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to apply Barnett's teaching of a user can set up a group

calendar, specifying the members in the group, where every group member can access

the calendar and make changes to it. Different levels of access can be specified for

different member members of the group to Vincent's system in order to allow a user to

share selected calendar information with other users of a group in a security level

access.

As to claim 30, Vincent teaches the claimed limitation "perform said granting

and/or denying access based on an event type of an event to be read from or written

into said first time-period by said second user" as (fig. 5, col. 10, lines 1-30).

As to claim 31, Vincent teaches the claimed limitation:

"a processor" as processor (col. 5, lines 67-68), and

"a calendar module operated by the processor" as a calendar method operated

by processor (col. 5, lines 60-67), and

"adapted to facilitate designating a plurality of access privileges to a plurality of

time-periods of a first user's calendar for a user group and/or user type" as designated a

plurality of access levels to a plurality of time periods of a owner's calendar for an

administrative assistant type and not for a user group (col. 9, lines 52-67; col. 10, lines

1-10),

"granting and/or denying access to a first of the plurality of time-periods to said

second user in accordance with the access privilege for the first time-period of

the user group and/or type determined for said second user" as grant access to a

owner's calendar of the plurality of time-periods in accordance with access level 3 for

the start time period of user type and not the user group (col. 10, lines 20-40).

Vincent does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "determining that a second user being a member of said user group and/or type; user group". Barnett teaches a user can set up a group calendar, specifying the members in the group, where every group member can access the calendar and make changes to it. Different levels of access can be specified for different member members of the group (col. 2, lines 61-64).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Barnett's teaching of a user can set up a group calendar, specifying the members in the group, where every group member can access the calendar and make changes to it. Different levels of access can be specified for different member members of the group to Vincent's system in order to allow a user to share selected calendar information with other users of a group in a security level access.

As to claim 32, Vincent teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the calendar module is further adapted to perform said panting and/or denying access based on an event type of an event to be read from or written into said first time-period by said second user" as (col. 10, lines 1-30).

6.   Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vincent (US 4881179) in view of Barnett et al (or hereinafter "Barnett") (US 6369840) and further in view of Falkenhainer et al (or hereinafter "Falkenhainer") (US 5930801).

As to claim 7, Vincent teaches the claimed limitation "and an ability viewing an entry in said first time-period" as (fig. 5). Vincent does not explicit teaches the claimed limitation "wherein the access privileges include an access privilege with an ability of writing an entry into said first time-period". Falkenhainer teaches access privilege with an ability of writing (fig. 2, col. 60-67).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Falkenhainer's teaching of access privilege with an ability of writing to Vincent's system in order to prevent non-authority user to modify an owner's calendar without permission.

Conclusion

7.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure

Brown et al (US 6751626).

Contact Information

8.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Cam Y T. Truong whose telephone number is (571)

272-4042. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Firday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Cam Y T Truong
Examiner
Art Unit 2162
2/2/2006